

### Listing of Claims

1-38. (canceled)

39. (previously presented) A method for screening for an agent that inhibits tumor recurrence, comprising:

contacting a TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell with TGF- $\beta$ ;

contacting the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell with an agent; and

assaying for a decrease in activity of TGF- $\beta$  signaling in the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell, as compared to a TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing control immune cell of the same type not contacted with the agent, and wherein the decrease in activity of TGF- $\beta$  signaling in the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell is indicative of an agent that inhibits tumor recurrence in a subject, thereby screening for an agent that inhibits tumor recurrence.

40. (original) The method of claim 39, further comprising assaying for an increase in activity of the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell.

41. (original) The method of claim 39, wherein the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell is a CTL.

42. (original) The method of claim 41, wherein the increase in activity of the CTL is measured by a CTL assay.

43. (original) The method of claim 39, wherein the decrease in activity of TGF- $\beta$  signaling comprises decreased phosphorylation of a Smad protein, decreased nuclear translocation of a Smad protein, or decreased DNA binding of a Smad complex.

44. (original) The method of claim 40, wherein the increase in activity of the TGF- $\beta$  receptor-expressing immune cell comprises increased immunosurveillance.

45. (original) The method of claim 44, wherein increased immunosurveillance comprises increased CTL activity.